

POETRY.

PARENTAL HOPE.

"Let God hath given thee all them that soil with thee."—Acts 27, 24.

Father! who o'er Time's boisterous tide,
A precious bark art steering;
Mother! who anxious at his side,
Each distant storm art hearing;
Bind ye the promise to your breast,
Thus by the angel spoken!
Believe ye that your circle blest
Shall gain the port unbroken!

Wide sever'd o'er their voyage course,
Sound idol child ye cherish;
Mid stranger-sees and billows hoarse,
Far from your side may perish;
Still trust ye o'er these waves of care
To meet in God's communion!
Oh! be your life one sleepless prayer
To gain that glorious union.

When stranded on the rock of woe,
Life's last faint watch-light burneth,
And shuddering toward that bourne ye go,
From whence no guest returneth—
Then may each bark your love has launch'd,
Gliding with sail untriven,
Send forth a seraph soul, to form
Your "family in heaven."

L. H. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Hartford Times.

KATE TERRY.

Many a long year ago, where now stands the pretty city of Hartford, Connecticut, filled with wealth and prosperity, its streets swarming with industry and lined with noble buildings, giving tokens of the busy haunts of men, a few scattered huts and the ring of the pioneer's axe alone showed that the hardy emigrant had pitched his tent in her pleasant borders. Her beautiful river, which now bears on its bosom the produce of a thousand markets, floated in silent majesty through interminable forests, where still was heard the war-whisper of the red man and the howl of the panther, roaming its trackless wastes free as the air they breathed.

But they were free and happy men, those adventurous exiles; and though banished from the land of their fathers, they worshipped the Almighty with pure and ardent devotion, with none to molest or make them afraid. They reposed under their own vine and fig tree, and around them they beheld the magnificent works of the God of nature, in all their wild beauty and grandeur. The grateful soil yielded its increase in luxurious abundance—the forest around them, and the quiet stream which flowed at their very doors, all gave rich tribute to their comfort and happiness; and when the declining sun called the laborer from his toil, the anthem of praise and thanksgiving rose from their humble altars to the throne of mercy.

Among the emigrants was one Oliver Terry, a man of substance and consideration, and universally respected for the good qualities of his head and heart. Though a strict Puritan, he possessed none of the exclusive feelings of some of his brethren, but worshipped his Maker in purity and singleness of heart, charitably hoping that all who did likewise would meet with the same reward. He had an only child, the pride and joy of his heart; and in truth, pretty Kate Terry, as she was called, was the sweetest flower that bloomed in that wild spot; and whether she tripped over the morning dew to gather the cow-slip or blue-bell to ornament her own neat chamber, or carolled around the house from morning till night in her domestic duties, making her pewee plates shine like burnished silver, and her napkins whiter than the driven snow—or, when her father returned from his daily toil, she spread the homely meal, and, after bending her head in meek devotion during the Puritan's fervid but lengthy grace, she beamed upon him with the glad smile of her youthful happiness striving to cheer his cares and solace his sorrows—even among New England's bright daughters a fairer being never gladdened this dull world of sorrows, and Oliver Terry was indeed a proud man.

Of course she did not pass unappreciated, & happy was the swain who could get a station by her side. But her heart had singled out the young Ephraim Wadsworth, and he was a lad well worthy of her choice. Few among his companions could boast a more manly form, and whether in the chase or the field, he wore the palm from all rivals. It is unnecessary to tell the tale of their love; for "the divine passion" is always the same, whether nurtured in the depths of a New England forest, or under the sun of the *bona fide* France. He wooed and won her in her young innocence; but even here the great master of human nature was not at fault when he said, "the course of true love never did run smooth."

Solomon Morgan was a true specimen of the uncompromising Puritan. He was harsh and forbidding in his aspect, and the sun of thirty summers had deepened the sinister on his brow. His piety was so earnest, that he pronounced him great influence in the settlement, and he wielded it for the furtherance of his own dark creed. He belonged to that rigid sect among our forefathers, who believed there was no other road to Heaven, but by their own path, and wrapped themselves up in a cold and formal law of works. The God of mercy had no charms for him, and he only bowed his

head to the thunders of the law of Mount Sinai. He, too, had seen and loved, if his heart could be deemed capable of love, the beautiful Kate; but she had uniformly met his advances with the most mitigated scorn, which had only served to increase the flame, till her open rejection of him, and acceptance of his rival, turned his love to bitterness, and he secretly vowed vengeance.

He met her one day, as she returned from a visit to a distant neighbor, and planting himself directly in her path, seemed to detain her whether she would or not. She attempted to avoid him, but he caught her by her dress, and in his softest tones he said,—"Nay, stay a moment, pretty Kate; let me say one word to you, and then you may go if you will."

"I know what you want," she replied, still struggling to disengage herself; "but I tell you, Solomon, I can never love you—so let me go, if you do not wish me to hate you."

"I speak to you as a friend now, sweet Kate. A dark cloud hangs over you, which, perhaps, even Ephraim, daring and reckless as he is, may not be able to avert; and methinks you had better seek a friend, both able and willing to protect you. I warn you not to throw yourself away upon that ungodly young man; for the day of tribulation is near, and the Lord will surely smite the wicked in his wrath."

She stamped her little foot in proud disdain, as she replied, "I despise you and your threats, Mr. Morgan. Your canting hypocrisy will have no effect upon me. You had better go and preach your awful forebodings to some old women—perhaps they will take pity on my misery." And with a laugh of bitter derision she bounded away from him with the lightness of a fawn. As she ran along the path, his deep, stern voice rang after her, "Beware young woman!"

About this time the fanatical rage of witchcraft had begun to shake the provinces to their centre. Fearful sights and sounds were heard in the air—the murmur swept off their flocks—the atmosphere was full of dreadful apparitions—brimstone and fire scorched the ground, and the old hags, the ministers of the Evil One, mounted on their birch brooms, careered nightly through the air on their dark errands. All was terror and dismay. Even this secluded spot had not escaped the infection; and the next morning after the affair above related, the council were informed that Kate Terry had been possessed by the Evil One! She had been seen mounted on her stick, riding among the clouds—her father's cottage smelt strongly of sulphur—and the devil himself had been seen to fly out of the window, enveloped in a blue flame, oversetting in his course the gigantic oak which grew at the door. Even her uncommon beauty was asserted to have been conferred by the infernal to prove a greater bait to poor deluded mortals. These charges may seem too frivolous to have obtained a moment's credence; but I appeal to history for instances of unfortunate victims having been burnt at the stake on charges equally absurd. The little community were at first astonished, but the pious Morgan, the chosen of the Lord, assuaged her guilt so vehemently and brought such convincing proofs of having himself suffered by her arts, that it was determined to put her to the ordeal.

In consequence of her youth and sex, the trial by water was decreed. The pious wisdom and consistency of our ancestors had established that if the poor victim subjected to the test, should float on the water, she was *bona fide* a witch, & was dealt with accordingly; but if, on the contrary, she sank to the bottom, she was of course innocent, and would go to meet her crown in Heaven. The fatal morning arrived. The poor girl was led to the sacrifice, her face pale and haggard with weeping, and her beautiful hair hanging in dishevelled masses about her shoulders. She lay on the hurdle in agonizing despair; for she felt that naught but an Almighty arm could save her.

Her father lay on a sick bed, and her brother Ephraim, with the young men of the village, were absent on a distant hunting excursion. Morgan approached and whispered in her ear, "Consent to be mine, and you may yet be saved." "Never!" she cried, in a voice that made the villain tremble. "Never, Solomon Morgan, and may God Almighty have mercy upon your soul! Oh! my poor father!" Every thing was now ready for the dreadful operation, and Morgan, who had never anticipated so tragical an end to his scheme, but had supposed that the near approach of death would induce her to accept him, in which case he doubted not his power to save her soul transfixed at the horrid end of his own villainy. Just as she was about to be plunged into the stream, young Wadsworth, covered with dust and sweat, bounded into the midst of the circle. The executioners, for they could be considered no better, stayed their work for a moment, and he glared wildly upon them, unable from astonishment and loss of breath to speak a word as he approached the village, and outstripping his competitors, had arrived at the critical moment. As soon as he was able to speak he demanded an explanation of the extraordinary scene, and the trembling girl, clinging around his neck, implored him to save her from what seemed inevitable death. Morgan, in whom the sight of his hated rival had

roused all the vengeful passions of his soul, now stood forth, and in a voice that sounded like a call from the tomb, so deep and sepulchral did it sound in that dreadful stillness, "Cursed be the man who statheth the sword of the Lord and of Gideon! This damsel has been accused of dealings with the Prince of Darkness, and I charge you to do your work, fearing not the ministers which she may raise by her arts to aid her in her extremity!" They again approached to seize the unhappy girl; but Ephraim clasped her around the waist, and clearing at a single bound, the low fence which surrounded the place, put her on a fleet horse which his companions, foreseeing the result, had provided, and bore her away to a distant settlement.

When the storm had passed over, they again returned to Hartford, and built a neat cottage on the ground now occupied by a delightful street, which their descendants inhabit to this day. And if report speaks true, the beauty of "pretty Kate Terry" has sparkled in many a bright eye, and dimpled many a fair cheek. Solomon Morgan, too, when the light of reason and religion shed its benignant influence over this happy province, grew a wiser and a better man, and reared up a numerous family, to hand his name down to posterity. If any of my readers should opine that any of the old leaven of the Puritan and Sectarian still lingered in the blood of the Morgan, I advise them to visit a certain hotel in this now flourishing city, and I trow their prejudices will melt away like the hoar frost before the rising sun.

From the National Eagle.

New Way to detect a Thief.

The father of —, the great American statesman, (Mr. Webster) was a very humorous and jocular personage. Innumerable are the anecdotes that are related of him. As he was once journeying in Massachusetts, not far from his native town, he stopped rather late one night at an inn in the village of —. In the bar-room were about twenty different persons, who, as he entered, called for him to discover a thief. One of the company, it appeared, had a few moments before had a watch taken from his pocket, and he knew the offender must be in the bar-room with them.

"Come, Mr. Almanac-maker, you know the signs of the times; the hidden things of the seasons; tell who is the thief!"

"Fasten all the doors of the room, and let no one leave it; and here, landlord, go and bring your wife's great brass kettle."

"Wh—ew! want to know! my stars! my wife's—whew—ew!" quoth Boniface.

"Why, you wouldn't be more struck up, if I told you to go to pot."

Boniface did as commanded. The great brass kettle was placed in the middle of the floor, its bottom up—as black, sooty and smoky, as a chimney pipe. The landlord got into his bar, and looked on with eyes as big as saucers.

"You don't want no hot water nor nothing, to take off the bristles of no creature, do you, squire?" said the landlord, the preparations looking a little too much like hog killing, the old woman's gone to bed and the well's dry!

"Now go into the barn, and bring the biggest cockerel you've got."

"Whew!—you won't bile him will you, he's a tough one. I can swear, squire, he did not steal the watch." The old rooster knows when it's time to crow, without looking on a watch.

"Go along or I won't detect the thief."

Boniface went to the barn, and soon returned with a tremendous great rooster, cackling all the way like mad.

"Now put him under the kettle, and blow the light out."

"The old rooster was thrown under the inverted kettle and the lamp blown out."

"Now, gentlemen, I don't souse the thief in the company, but if he is, the old rooster will crow when the offender touches the bottom of the kettle with his hands." Walk round in a circle, and the cock will make known the watch stealer. The innocent need not be afraid, you know.

The company then, to humor him, and to carry out the joke, walked round the kettle in the dark for three or four minutes.

"All done, gentlemen?"

"All done!" was the cry—where's your crowing? we heard no cockadoodle-woo!"

"Bring us a light."

A light was brought, as ordered.

"Now hold up your hands, good folks."

One held up his hand after another. They were of course black, from coming in contact with the soot of the kettle.

"All up!"

"All up!" was the response.

"All black?"

"A—ll—don't know; here's one fellow who has not held up his hands."

"Ah, ha, my old boy! let's take a peep at him."

They were examined, and were not black, like those of the rest of the company.

"You'll find your watch about him—search!"

And so it proved. The fellow not being aware, any more than the rest, of the trap that was set for the discovery of the thief, had kept aloof from the kettle, lest

when he touched it the crowing of the rooster should proclaim him as the thief. As the hands of all the others were blackened, the whiteness of his own showed of course, that he dare not touch the old brass kettle, and he was the offender. He jumped out of the frying-pan in the fire, and was soon lodged in as comfortable a place as either, to wit, the jail.

Anecdote of Jarvis the Painter.—Harrington, a very respectable merchant tailor in Front street, did some service to Jarvis the painter, a man of great eccentricity, wit and drollery. "What return shall I make?" said Jarvis. "Any thing you please," said Harrington. "I'll paint something for you," said Jarvis. "Very well," said Harrington. Jarvis went away. Harrington heard nothing further till about 6 weeks after. "Be this the store of Mr. Harrington, the tailor?" asked a boy one day of Harrington, in his own door. "Yes, my little fellow, it is—what have you got there?" "I have got a painting what Mr. Jarvis told me to take to you." "Ah, ha!" said Harrington, "that's very well." He took the painting and uncovered it, and found it to be a large plump cabbage, painted on a piece of canvass. Harrington laughed heartily at the joke of Jarvis painting a cabbage and sending it to him as a present—being a tailor, and therefore a dealer in that article. He placed it in his window that very day. Soon after Jarvis and Harrington met in Broad way. "I say, Harrington," said Jarvis, "did you get the painting I sent you?"

"Yes I did, but I have a bill of damages to make against you." "Damages, my dear fellow! What do you mean?" "Why, I put your painting in my window—a hungry cow came along—she looked up, saw the cabbage, shook the tip of her tail, and put her head through the window to get a bite of it. I suppose two dollars won't pay the damages." Jarvis pulled out his purse, paid the money and asked, "Where can I get this sensible cow? I must preserve the breed." Such an animal has more taste in painting than two-thirds of the cognoscenti in Broadway!

In the country the conversation of ladies and gentlemen turning on the Mosaic account of the creation of the first woman, a lady made the following remark: "The Creator, in this story, appears in the character of a midnight robber—he steals from Adam in his sleep." "Allow me, madam," said a gentleman present, "to narrate an anecdote by way of argument in opposition to your remark. Last night, some persons entered my father's house, when they took away a bar of silver, and left in its place a richly chased gold vase; would you consider these men as thieves?" "They thieves!" exclaimed the lady, "no—benefactors." "Well, then," said the gentleman, "in what manner are we to regard him who took away a worthless rib, and gave in exchange that greatest of earthly treasures—Woman."

The late Rev. Mr. G. happening one day to go into the church-yard while the beadle was employed neck-deep in a grave, throwing by the mould and bones, to make way for another person, thus accosted him—"Well, Saunders, that's a work you're employed in well calculated to make an old man like you thoughtful. I wonder you dinna repent o' your evil ways." The old worthy, resting himself on the head of his spade, and taking a pinch of snuff, replied, "I thought, sir, ye kent there was no repentance in the grave."

An Old Hat.—About forty years since a veteran of Bunker Hill, a neighbor of ours, purchased a light drab hat, which he has preserved in good shape, and without scarcely a blemish, through all the multiform fashions of that period. It is now in the very top-knot of fashion, and the old gentleman wears it with as much complacency and vanity, as a Boston dandy does one just from the hatters.

Barre Gazette.

Time for Painting Houses.—The Genesee farmer says, that repeated experiments show that paint put on houses late in autumn, or in winter, will last far longer than that put on in warm weather. In cold weather the oil dries on the clapboards, and with other ingredients forms a durable body; but in hot weather the boards absorb the oil, and what remains on the surface has but little substance.

Said Dinah to Sambo, as they were taking a loving promenade, "Sambo, how do you like de married life de most happy?" "Well, I tell you, de most happy, dat arr 'pends altogether how dey enjoy demselves."

Please to Settle.—The man who rode up across India street, at the time the explosion of the vessel at Central wharf took place, on Saturday afternoon, will oblige his fellow citizens by settling the bill for the damage done to the vessel.

Vandalism.—We see in the Baltimore papers, a notice signed by John B. Morris, stating that among other articles pilfered at the time his house was in the hands of the

was heard from all sides; a general rush was made from the fire by the thousands who were lookers on—each man for himself—such crowding, screaming, and scrambling, we never before saw or heard, and in our anxiety not to be left behind, we scarcely felt the burden we moved under, until we had crossed India street, when our attention was excited by a voice from behind inquiring are we out of danger? To which we replied in the affirmative, and requested our passenger to get down, who, it seemed, had straddled our shoulders at the first alarm, and in our consternation we had carried him some twenty or thirty rods without being conscious of our load.—*Bost. Post.*

Sleeves.—It is stated in the annals of fashion, that the cruelly extravagant custom of putting 17 yards of cloth into a pair of lady's sleeves, is about to be reformed. The fashion was originally started by an old maid with a wen upon her left shoulder, for the purpose of concealing the deformity. It has been followed to such a ridiculous extent, that ladies are absolutely precluded from feeding themselves like Christians at the dinner or tea table—and are forced consequently, to retire to the pantry, and eat by themselves in an undress; unless indeed some gallant suitor, or attentive domestic should be at hand, to place the food in a fair way to reach its destination. Should a lady, fashionably attired, while at breakfast, undertake to reach after the toast or an egg, she would most certainly lose every drop of her coffee; for after having accomplished the object of her effort, she would find that her sleeve had absorbed the entire contents of her cup—and so at the dinner table; who has not seen one of those huge sleeves dripping and dangling with all manner of sauces and soups; gathered unconsciously while attempting to accommodate the pretty hand which protruded from its rather orifice with a custard or a tart.—*Jenks.*

APPRENTICES.

In the present age, emphatically called the "age of improvement," there is no lack of all that a boy need want, in the way of books, to enable him readily to acquire a great deal of knowledge in a short time, and with perfect ease and pleasure to himself. We must not, however, also omit to mention the necessity of instilling into the mind, along with the desire of gaining information, the wish of being distinguished for virtuous and correct deportment. A reverence for religion—propriety of language and behavior—gentleness and obedience—all these mark the boy destined to be an honorable and useful member of society, just as surely as profanity, late hours, bad company, and perverseness, indicate the young man following rapidly the road to ruin, and soon to arrive at its termination in misery and wretchedness. When we see a young mechanic loitering about the corners, or arriving at home at hours far advanced in the night—drinking, carousing, or gaming—associating with loose, dissipated or abandoned characters, whatever good qualities he may possess, we know that he is at once placed under the ban of the displeasure of all correct men in the community. The inclination to encourage or think well of him is lost in the detestation of such conduct, and if he remains where he is raised, although his subsequent course may give evidence of an alteration in his mode of life, it will take years and years to remove the prejudices thus excited, and the unfavorable impressions thus created. In the estimate that is made of a man's character by those amongst whom he was raised, it invariably happens that an account is taken of his habits while a boy, and a deduction or addition accordingly.

In this country, the industrious mechanic is as honored and as worthy of honor as the professional man. Upon him depends, as one of the largest class in all business communities, the task, mainly, of protecting, and preserving the institutions of his country. There is no barrier to his access to the highest stations. He can compete and successfully compete with any opponent. He can strive for, and win too, the wealth with which science and literature and learning adorn the names of their votaries. Why, then, should not the young mechanic, pursuing the noiseless tenor of his ways, learn in his work shop to place a proper value upon his character, and all those principles which, combined, constitute that character? Why should he yield to others in early forming his mind after the brightest models? He has illustrious examples of what can be accomplished by talent and virtue. He knows that ROGER SHERRMAN was a shoemaker's apprentice; that NATHANIEL GREENE was a blacksmith's apprentice; that ARKWRIGHT was a barber's apprentice; that RITTENHOUSE was a watchmaker's apprentice; and that FRANKLIN was a printer's apprentice. And with these men in his recollection, and the remembrance of what they did for themselves and their country, he need not suffer his honorable position to be degraded.

The King of the French has issued a proclamation, in which he offers a reward of one hundred thousand francs to any French or foreign mariners, who shall bring back to their country, the whole or any part of the officers or crew of the brig Lilloise, which under the command of M. de Blouville, was employed on a mission to the coasts of Iceland and Greenland. No intelligence of any sort has been received of this vessel since August, 1833.

Blundin was hung at Doylestown on the 14th ult. He suffered for killing Aaron Cullshaw, by striking him through the neck with a cradle soyle. They with others had been engaged cradling oats on Sunday afternoon—got drunk and quarrelled!

"Some things can be done as well as others."—Mr. Scott of Philadelphia, is to make a "great jump and dive" opposite Troy this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. He announces that he will leap from a height of from 300 to 300 feet, and in the act of jumping, will throw two somersets, and discharge two loaded pistols, before he strikes the water.—*Albany Adver.*

rioters, was the family Bible, containing the family record. It is sickening to the heart, to think of such a theft as this. Nothing, it seems, was too sacred for the rapacity of the mob. Family Bibles and articles of furniture endeared to all the household by a thousand delightful associations—many an heirloom, handed down, perhaps, from remote ancestors—portraits calling up, by their faithful resemblance, the images of departed relatives and friends, far more dear to those friends than were the Lures and Penates (the household deities) to the ancient Romans; works of art, which had felt the impress of the pencil or the chisel in classic Italy—the marble columns of Beverly Johnson's parlor, for instance—these were all alike unable to stay the hand of the depredators.

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?"
Vir. Free Press.

BOTH SIDES.

We have felt, in common with our fellow citizens, deep solicitude for the country since the commencement of the present effervescence on the subject of slavery, and we have, while laying before our readers details of events as they have appeared in papers of other cities, or as those events have had place at home, sought to invite men of both sides of the question to a course of conduct which should calm the troubled waters which now threaten shipwreck to all our institutions. It is the nature of popular excitement, to exceed even the line of justice which was drawn at the commencement. It starts with some correct views to be attained by ungodly means, and having once thrown aside the restraints of laws, it proceeds to an excess which creates an opposite feeling. The cases of Mr. R. Johnson of Baltimore, and of the Mr. Robinson who was assailed in Virginia, may be cited as opposite. The fanaticism of a few persons "at the North," has led them to acts which all others condemn, and which they do not affect to defend. They have scattered through the southern states pamphlets and papers for those who can read, and pictures for those who cannot read, all tending to create disturbances with the slaves, and perhaps provoking bloodshed and massacre. We have seen no person prepared to approve of this course, and consequently we have no particular individual to condemn. When these pamphlets, etc. are addressed to individuals in this city, they disclaim all connection with their authorship or circulation, and disapprove of their dissemination. What more could they do?

The "North," charged with hostility to the south, has risen up and solemnly declared its innocence—it has, by the voice of its elder and its junior, its humble and its exalted, declared that it has no part or lot in the matter at issue, that it freely leaves every person to the enjoyment of his constitutional right. This should satisfy all—but in our opinion, the North also has rights. They may ask of the South that refers so confidently to the constitution, and to the constitution alone: "Why do you, against that constitution and your own laws, lay violent hands upon citizens? Why do you, on mere suspicion of offence, beat and hang up our fellow-citizens? By what right do you scourge one, hang another, tar and feather a third, and drive away a fourth? You appeal to us for a due observance of the constitution in your behalf. Show to us, also, your respect for that instrument." We say not these things to irritate or to awaken unkind feelings, but we deem it due to the sacred cause of justice, that in the midst of an excitement against offenders, we do not forget the rights of the innocent—that in endeavoring to elevate one end of the beam of justice we do not depress the other below a level; and above all, while we unite in the general condemnation of the fanaticism which has stirred up the feelings of the South, we would not have the South believe that that condemnation included an approval of summary, extra-judicial vengeance.

U. S. Gaz.

A BALLOON ADVENTURE.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Intell. Aug. 23.
The Ascent.—According to previous notices, Mr. CLAYTON made a beautiful ascension about 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon last. The day was fine. The sky in general, clear, or only spotted with here and there an occasional cloud—the temperature on terra firma pleasant. The ascension was such as to excite unqualified approbation. The intrepid aeronaut, with his star-spangled banner waving in mid air, bid adieu to earth and to the cheering thousands that sent forth their acclamations as he rose; and he continued to ascend until a cloud received him, when the shouts were redoubled. We gazed upon the voyager until his form was lost in the distance, the waving of his banner ceased to make an impression on the visual orb, the clouds rolled in sullen majesty beneath him, and he careered over them seemed triumphing in the conscious supremacy of human art and scientific enterprise.

The parachute to which had been attached a little dog, had been detached on its home-ward mission—and crowds of delighted spectators were slowly dispersing, and we had left the amphitheatre partaking in the general gratification, and with our acquaintances exchanging the congratulations which the scene was calculated to inspire, occasionally arrested in our progress, however, by our attempts to catch another, and a still later parting glimpse of the "observed of all observers," the "Star of the West."

We saw the "aerial ship" above the clouds; the lower portion, which had at starting been loose and apparently unfiled, was evidently distended to its utmost tension, and its orb proudly sent back the rays it was receiving from the western sky. As we gazed thus at it, an appearance precisely like a single emission of steam from the valve of a large steam engine was clearly observed, and though no cloud was near to obstruct the view, the balloon, as such, disappeared, a momentary commotion was there, and an appearance of some darker substance stretching perpendicularly for many feet, and eluding every effort of our unaided vision again to descend a form, left on our mind serious apprehensions that our friend Clayton had made his last voyage. How far these apprehensions were well founded the reader can judge by reading Mr. Clayton's log book, with a copy of which he has politely furnished us, and which will be found below.

Mr. Clayton's Log-book.

At 5 o'clock, for the fourth time, I took my station in my aerial bark, and at 5 minutes after 5, I bade farewell to the gay scene that surrounded me, and darted into the atmosphere, or apparently the earth fell from my feet; and in a few moments Lexington with her splendid mansions and her streets decorated with trees, and the surrounding fertile and garden-like country, interspersed with towns, country-seats, and cottages, were all within my gaze, and formed a scene truly enchanting.

When the barometer had fallen to 26, 5 inches, I cut loose the parachute which contained a little dog; it soon opened, and I saw it pass on the N. E. side of Ashland, (the residence of the Hon. Henry Clay.)

I was desirous to know at what altitude I should lose sight of the spectators. When, at the height of three-fourths of a mile, they, and also the cattle in the fields, had shrunk to insect size, but it was difficult to ascertain precisely at what altitude they disappeared.

The earth now appeared like a vast painted map, the colors of which, not designating Counties or States, but showing the products of the soil and the fruit of industry—the meadows—the grazing lands—the corn and hemp fields—the orchards and woods—all differing in color or shade.

In a short time vapor appeared to ascend from the earth and to form itself into thin clouds beneath me. Eighteen minutes after 5, I passed into a dense cloud, and for a few moments was enveloped in mist, and the earth was concealed from my view. Just before emerging from this cloud, in front of me, I had a perfect shadow of my balloon, with the gear, the cords, and myself plainly delineated. I waved my banner as if to salute my companion. The compliment was answered.

At 23 minutes after 5 o'clock, the barometer 20 inches, the thermometer at 25 deg. course S. E. rate 1 mile in 2 minutes.

At 28 minutes after 5, when at an altitude of 2 miles, I discovered that the gas had completely filled the balloon, and that the neck had become entangled between the cords by which I was suspended, preventing the surplus gas from escaping, and confining the valve cord, so that I could not open the valve.

I immediately busied myself in liberating the valve cord, and while in the act of doing this, the neck and cord were snatched with violence from me, the upper portion of the balloon burst with a tremendous noise, and I and the whole fabric fell two or three hundred feet, with the velocity of a stone. The rapid descent was then a little checked; and now the critical moment of my life was at hand—a moment that required calmness, presence of mind and activity, for an awful scene presented itself. The lower part of the balloon, by the violent resistance of the atmosphere, in descending, had been pressed against the surface of the network, and formed into a parachute of about twenty feet in diameter. But through the centre of this imperfect parachute I could behold the naked valve, the small meshes of the net, and a great portion of the net on each side, which formed the resting surface, hung in ribbons, dashing from side to side, and producing a noise like the shattered sails of a ship in

a tempest. This hurricane noise was not produced by the rapid descent alone, but by the violent oscillatory and rotary motion of the parachute. At one moment, I was almost in a horizontal line with the parachute, and then I was dashed through the air to a level on the opposite side thus describing an arc of nearly a semicircle, the radius of which was about fifty feet; and at the same time I and my car were whirling with sickening velocity. While in this situation, I succeeded in dashing overboard all my bags of ballast, which weighed about 80 lbs.

In four minutes I descended about a mile, and reached the region of dense clouds. At this time I lunched the upper end of my cable and held it in my hands, threw over my anchor and allowed it to swing at the full length of the rope, (150 feet,) it was thrown at every vibration, far above the level of my car.

On passing beneath the cloud, I saw the town of Athens a little to the southwest of me. In five minutes more I reached the ground with a pretty severe shock, sustaining no injury worth mentioning. The whole balloon, or parachute, was instantly flat on the ground, a mass of ribbonds. A few dark faces (negroes) appeared at a short distance from me, with outstretched hands, screaming, frightened to death at the huge machine, that came whirling over their heads, and still more frightened when they saw me spring out of it.

The spot on which I fell, was on the farm of Thomas Ap Jones, Esq. in Clarke county, 15 miles in a south-east direction from Lexington, four or five miles south of the Winchester road, and one and a half miles south of Comb's ferry on the Kentucky river. Mr. Jones and several of his neighbors came to me, and politely offered their assistance in securing the remains of the "Star of the West."

R. CLAYTON.
 Lexington, Aug. 22, 1835.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

WEAKLEY COUNTY, Tennessee, August 10th, 1835.

MEERS, GALE & SEATON:

As I have closed my canvass, and the result is known, I have concluded to drop you a line to inform you what I had to contend against. I had Andrew Jackson openly franking documents, and writing letters into my district. He even had my mileage and pay as a member of Congress drawn off, and franked it to the district, where it was published in a newspaper. His object was to hold out the idea to the People that I had taken pay for the same mileage that Mr. Fitzgerald did, when it is well known, all over the District, that Mr. Fitzgerald charged pay for thirteen hundred miles, and I charged for one thousand. The

truth is, I do believe he is determined to expend every dollar of the Treasury, or make Van Buren his successor. I am determined to let the world know the means that have been resorted to for the purpose of defeating me. I had to contend against the whole popularity of Andrew Jackson, and Governor Carroll, and the whole strength of the Union Bank. I have been told by good men that the Managers of that Bank offered \$25 a vote for Huntman. I had no Bank to aid me: I expected to have a fair race; but when the time came, and the polls opened, I found all Huntman judges, and in nearly all cases Huntman officers to hold the election. In fact, I am astonished that I came as near beating him as I did. Men that were out of their County could vote for Mr. Huntman, and, at the same place, when they would offer to vote for me, they were refused by the same judges. In fact, I see no hope. The People have given up to a Dictator. Andrew Jackson has franked loads of the Globe extra to every Post Office in this District, with a prospectus to get subscribers for it. Now I wish to ask the world a question, or the oldest man living, if they or he ever knew any President to serve out his time, and then to set down to open electioneering for his successor? The very paper franked by him, states that Judge White has sold himself to the Bank, and that there are no Jackson-White-men; that all must be Jackson-Van Buren-men. I have come to the conclusion, when the People will sanction the like of this, we have but little to hope, for I do believe Santa Ana's Kingdom will be a paradise, compared to this, in a few years. The People are nearly ready to take the yoke of bondage, and say "Amen! Jackson done it—it is all right!"

I have spoken what I thought, regardless of consequences, and have submitted to my fate without a murmur, and rejoice that I live in a district that has so bear a majority of freemen in it. From the best information I can get, I will be beaten a few votes over two hundred in near ten thousand votes.

I am yours, &c.

DAVID CROCKETT.

P. S. Correct errors, and publish this letter, and I take the responsibility.

[The good Colonel is so indignant at the arts by which his defeat has been effected, that he is not sparing of his rebuke of those who sit in high places. We have ventured indeed to soften his language in one or two passages, where it was rather too energetic. But the main fact stated by the Colonel is confirmed by publications in various Tennessee papers.]

Induced being admitted by the official Gazette, that the President of the U. States has used his frank for the circulation in the late canvass, of numbers of the Globe in the State of Tennessee. To this effect we find very direct and positive averments in an article in the Nashville Republican of the 18th inst. from which we extract

the following: "It is a fact susceptible of proof, if desired, that within the last few days, the People of the whole State—thousands—not a few—only—hundreds, we believe, we might easily add thousands, of Globes, containing the

frank of the President, have been circulated in this State, under the President's frank." Not only, we believe, has such a thing never been done by any former President, but never has any thing like it been done by any President, or by his procurement.—Nat. Int.

CANDID.

Much excitement has been felt in Quincy, (Massachusetts) caused by the publication of a report to the "Massachusetts Missionary Society," in which the character of that town is injured. The Rev. Mr. CORNELL, pastor of the Congregational Church in that town is one of the missionaries of that society, and his annual report is a part, and to the people of Quincy, the offensive part of the whole. We copy that portion:

"The executive committee then add, that our course great ignorance of the Bible, and of the way of salvation, prevails among parents and children alike. It would seem that this denunciation of prevailing ignorance among parents and children alike, and of total neglect of duty in all the pastors of the other religious congregations in Quincy, was quite as much as comports with the meek and quiet spirit of the Gospel; but there is yet more. In the same pamphlet, at page 36, under the head of *Trials of Missionaries*, is the following passage:—'Even Massachusetts furnishes missionary stations where scarcely less of apostolic boldness and zeal is demanded, than in the darkest parts of our country, or the world.'—Says a missionary in one of our large and respectable towns—'I have visited more than seventy families during the present year—of course not all belong to our Society—many of them attend no meeting. I need not tell you that as to the truths of the Bible, they are as ignorant as pagans. Their children receive no instruction whatever. Previous to coming here, I had been a missionary among the desolations of this and two neighboring states, but never before have I witnessed such desolations as some parts of this town present. The Sabbath is devoted to labor, amusement and intoxication.' So much for the missionary. The Executive committee subjoin—'And yet this same town has enjoyed a nominal Congregational Ministry for more than 150 years.'

So sensibly did the good people of Quincy feel the imputation cast upon them in this report, that they at once called a town meeting; and the cause of congregating having been made known, a committee of citizens, at the head of which is the name of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, was appointed to correspond with the Rev. Mr. CORNELL, and ascertain the grounds of his assertions. They accordingly addressed a note to the Rev. gentleman, stating the action of the town meeting, and requesting information. Mr. C. replied that he loved the people of Quincy very much, and had said nothing which he did not believe to be true. Mr. Adams, in behalf of the committee, returned thanks for the expression of affection; but asked for a categorical reply; to which Mr. Cornell returned another evasive answer. The committee having before them the report of the society, and the letter of Mr. Cornell contained in that report, left him, and made a report to the adjourned town meeting, censuring the course of Mr. Cornell, and passed resolutions denying in plain terms the facts set forth by him, charging them gravely with affecting the moral and religious character of the town of Quincy, and of being wholly destitute of truth or of reasonable foundation.

BE PRUDENT.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, stationed in New Orleans, to instruct the colored population, especially the slaves, in religious duties, has experienced some difficulties during the present excitement, and felt called on for some public explanation of his conduct. He was sent by the Conference, to serve one year in that arduous situation—he was aware of the liabilities to misrepresentation, and therefore took particular care to avoid all occasion for slander. The following paragraph of his letter to the public appears to us well conceived, and happily expressed:

"My object has been to teach the slave cheerful obedience to his master; the abandonment of vice; and lead him to the heart-felt embrace of the pure morals of the Gospel. And of the happy results of such a course, I believe I could produce testimonials from gentlemen of great respectability and standing. The abstract principle of slavery, I hardly recollect of mentioning, even among my friends, during my stay here. It is a subject I feel I should have nothing to do with as a Minister of the Gospel, in a slave State, whether preaching to white or colored. My duty is to preach salvation to a lost world, and not insubordination among the slaves."

The Reverend gentleman seems to us to understand the duties of his sacred calling. U. S. Gaz.

MICHIGAN.

The President of the U. States has appointed Charles Shaler, of Pennsylvania, in the place of T. Mason, dismissed for his activity in maintaining the supposed rights of Michigan against the claims of Ohio. Next spring Michigan will elect a Governor under the constitution, and Mason will have three-fourths of the votes—at least so say those who have been there lately. U. S. Gaz.

A Newspaper.—A friend recently stated to us, that in a conversation once with the late Dr. Benjamin Rush, he had asked him if he was in the practice of reading newspapers? The Doctor replied, that he did not read the political papers, but that he regularly read their general contents as displaying God's Providence to man, in a great variety of ways. The justice of this remark must be manifest to any one who will cast his eye over a daily paper. Custom in this country has not authorized, as in England, the annunciation of births, but marriages and deaths always constitute a part of its contents. The good and bad actions of individuals, and their rewards and punishments, are detailed. Visitations in the form of fires, storms, earthquakes, diseases and famines, and a variety of other calamities, which human foresight or prudence cannot avert, with blessings in the shape of plentiful crops, national prosperity, health and peace, are depicted. Accidents (so called) and the every day occurrences of life, down to the most trivial matter that can interest a reader even of the most humble class, are recorded. The ship news carries the mind all over the world, and gives us to know the perils of the great deep, whilst the advertising columns inform people of a thousand matters, in some of which at least every body is interested.

We had thought our climate the most variable of any known, and the most extreme in its vicissitudes.—We perceive, however, by the following extract of a letter dated in July, that Dumfries, in Scotland, may challenge a comparison, we believe, with any of the capricious changes of temperature so common in America:

"Was there ever such a variable climate as ours?—Captain Ross's frightful country, Boothia Felix, possesses at least the character of fixity, and it is something to know what may happen to-morrow. But here there is no such thing as calculating, even if we should take sweet counsel with Mr. McKenzie, and the mysterious doctrine of the cycles to boot. Not many days ago the thermometer fell almost instantly from 80 to 35; and inflicted, in the absence of warm clothing and a parlour fire, upon the feelings of every living thing, such a degree of discomfort as could only be resisted 'by nerves of steel and sinews of iron.'"

A man in Gloucester, Massachusetts, who was injured last week by a fall, and died in consequence the next day, was buried by the side of 16 of his own children by one wife—he has left 5 living. We do not believe a parallel case can be found in the U. States.

"Baby Talk."—Most persons, in playing with, and talking to infants, have a great penchant for what is called "baby-talk," of which we have a great abundance. "Baby-talk" causes half the ungrammatical and non-descript jargon so frequently to be observed among children. When a child first begins to speak, it should always be spoken to in the most accurate language; for, as it first learns entirely by rote, its first expressions are accurate or inaccurate, according to the language it hears used. If, therefore, children learn to speak "baby-talk," they acquire a habit of which it is extremely difficult to rid themselves, and which often adheres to them even in manhood.

We have heard of an old bachelor who had a perfect aversion to "baby-talk," and could not endure the presence of any one who should indulge in it. In illustration of this, we heard related the following anecdote:—"Riding in his coach, he overtook a young woman walking by the way side with an infant in her arms. As he was alone in his vehicle the woman solicited to be permitted to ride a few miles. He at once consented, but on strict condition that she should not talk 'baby-talk' to her child. Before the parties had ridden far, and just as they commenced ascending a hill, the woman began playing with her child; and forgetful of the condition on which she was permitted to ride, broke forth in the following strain—'Oh! you darling darlings—see how beautiful we ridy pidy up de hill de pidy in de coachy coachy—see de wheely pees how beautiful dey go roundy roundy!'"

We need scarcely say that the man could stand it no longer, but ordered the woman instantly to leave the coach. Cincinnati Whig.

Emigrants from Liberia.—The American Colonization Society having, some time ago, erred in sending out more Emigrants to Liberia than its funds would warrant, or than could be, on their arrival, suitably provided for, they were not desirous of making any further shipments to the Colony this year; but the following applications having been made for the accommodation of a number of Emigrants, who will require little from the Society beyond its care and protection on the voyage, and the attention of the Colonial Agent, on their arrival at the Colony, the Board cannot decline its aid on the occasion:

General BLACKBURN, of Bath county, in Virginia, died during the present year, and, by his will, manumitted all his Slaves, (46 in number,) provided they were sent to Liberia, charging his estate with all the expenses attending their voyage.

ALEXANDER DONELSON, of Davidson

so, by his will, devised that all his Negroes (about twenty in number) should, at his death, be free, on condition that they went to Liberia; and Mr. Stockly Donelson, the administrator, is preparing for taking the voyage. Ample funds are also provided for clothing them, for furnishing them with suitable tools,

and for paying the expenses of their voyage.

Another family of seven persons in Frederick County, Va., are also preparing to go to the Colony, on the same terms.

A vessel is expected to sail from Norfolk with these Emigrants, and some others, in October or November next.

The following extract from the Post Office Laws, comprising a hint to Postmasters, should be posted upon a conspicuous part of every Post Office, particularly in small country towns:—

"You will not allow newspapers to be read in your office, by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor lend them to such, in any case, without the permission of the owners."

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff of the county of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams,

THAT A General Election will be held in the said County, on the Second Tuesday of October next, (the 13th,)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east & north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle & Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said Road with the Gettysburg and York Turnpike Road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Laitmore, at the house of Wm. Thompson, sen. in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, at the house now occupied by Philip Eich, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Mehallen; at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house formerly occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boecher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M. Sherry's-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mounjoy, at the house of James Black, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hamilton.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED,

One Governor for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor & House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

2d day of October next, and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law, for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least

one week's notice of such an Election) as stated by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which shall be on Friday the 16th day of October aforesaid, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

CONVENTION.

By a law passed 14th April, 1835, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this commonwealth, on the expediency of calling a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with authority to submit amendments of the State Constitution to a vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, and with no other or greater powers whatsoever—it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of votes for the several townships, wards and districts in this commonwealth, at the next general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the citizens thereof qualified to vote at such general election, and to deposit them in a proper box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be labelled on the outside with the word "Convention," and those who are favorable to a convention to be elected as aforesaid, with limited powers as aforesaid, may express their desire by voting each one written or printed ticket or ballot containing the words:—"For a convention to submit its proceedings to a vote of the people," and those who are opposed to such convention, may express their opposition by voting each, one printed or written ticket, or ballot containing the words, "Against a convention," and all tickets containing the words, "For a convention," and all containing the words, "Against a convention," shall be counted and returned whether other words be or be not added.

Sec. 2. The said election shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections of this commonwealth are now conducted, and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against the calling of a convention in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures; only one of which returns so made out shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Speaker of the Senate, which shall be by one of the said judges delivered to the sheriff, with the other returns required by law to be transmitted to the secretary of the commonwealth, whose duty it shall be to transmit the same therewith, and the Speaker of the Senate shall open and publish the same in the presence of the members of the two Houses of the Legislature on the second Tuesday of December next.

And, by a law passed 2d of April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote in this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the U. States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding and exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

September 7.



ADAMS SENTINEL
GETTYSBURG, Pa. September 7, 1835.

Floor in Baltimore \$5 75.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
The following is the return of the election for Brigade Inspector on Monday last:

	Scott.	Kuhn.
Gettysburg,	572	74
Bailey's,	286	44
Petersburg,	228	356
Lewisberry,	110	88
Hanover,	187	159
Abbotstown,	170	202
	1577	903
	903	
Scott's majority	674	

WOLF APPLES.

We were presented on Monday last, by Mr. Wm. J. SEAROOKS, of Millersburg, with two splendid Apples taken from a tree in his garden, which weighed 4 lb. a piece—and measure 13 inches in circumference. He presented them to us as Wolf Apples—and as such we record them.

Our friend, Professor BAUGHEN, is again ahead. A Tomato, taken from his garden, weighed 1 lb. 12 oz.!

We observe by the last "Times," of Cambridge, Ohio, that the County delegation of the opponents of Van Buren and Johnson, have nominated our former townsman, JOHN HERSH, Jr. as their candidate for State Senator. He has our hearty wishes that he may "go ahead!"

On the 14th of June last, a son of Mr. WM. WILSON, of Dark county, Ohio, [formerly of Mountjoy township, in this county,] named ANDREW, aged 17 years, was drowned in attempting to swim a blind horse across Green River.

The long expected Comet called Halley's, has made its appearance. It was discovered by Professors OLSEN and LOMAS of Yale College. It is nearly in a line between the planet Jupiter and the Pleiades or seven stars, and nearer to the former. Its appearance, as yet, is that of a dim cloud or halo.

The Printing Establishment of the "Carlisle Herald" will be offered for sale on the 22d inst. in consequence of the decease of its late Editor. The materials are abundant, and its subscription list exceeds 900.

The Whigs of Cumberland county, it appears, are dissatisfied with the course of the Anti-masons, in settling the County Ticket, and are determined to "set up for themselves." We wish them success in their manly course.

The Rhode Island election has just terminated—and, owing to the Jackson-men and the Anti-masons uniting, the Whigs have been defeated. Burgess lost his election by 21. They send two members to Congress.

The Tennessee elections have resulted as follows: Van Buren 2, and opposed to him 11, members of Congress. There will not be, it is thought, 15 Van Buren members in the State Legislature. DAVY CROCKETT has lost his election; and he gives his reasons for it in a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, which will be found in the preceding page.

A fire took place in Charlestown, Mass. on the 25th August, which destroyed about 50 buildings—loss estimated at \$300,000! Many families are homeless. This is the same town in which the Catholic Convent was destroyed.

WOLF TICKET.

THOMAS C. MILLER.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN AULBAUGH.
AUDITOR.
JOHN EICKER.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JACOB HERBST.

Communicated.
Having seen in the "People's Press" of the 4th inst. a renunciation of JOHN AULBAUGH, Esq. who had been placed on the Wolf Ticket as Commissioner, we yesterday called on that gentleman, who informed us that he regretted having given the renunciation, as he had done so under the belief that the gentleman who had obtained it from him were the friends of Gov. Wolf, and acted entirely with a view of harmonizing the party. Mr. AULBAUGH, although not disposed to seek office, does not now object to be run on the Ticket, and avows himself the unwavering advocate of the election of George Wolf. The gentleman who obtained the withdrawal, published in the "Press," did not state themselves to be the advocates of Mr. Wolf, but Mr. AULBAUGH considered them such, and acted altogether under that belief.

WM. N. IRVINE,
Gettysburg, Sept. 5th, 1835.

The reader will perceive from an official article transferred to our columns to-day, that the Acting Governor (actual Secretary) of the Territory of Michigan has been superseded for causes there stated. This is one of the acts of the Executive, to which, whatever we may think of the

motive, we take no exception, believing it to be, under existing circumstances, expedient, if not inevitable. The people of Ohio are becoming very much exasperated at the course pursued by the authorities of Michigan; more so, we believe, than is shown by the newspapers. The following letter from a respectable citizen of Ohio to his friend in Harrisburg, gives some idea of the actual state of public feeling in that quarter.—*Nat. Int.*

SOMERSET, Perry Co. Ohio, Aug. 18.
Respected Friend:—Ohio is all in tumult and fire against the proceedings of the citizens of Michigan Territory. There is a secret movement of our troops. Our rifle regiment has this morning got orders to parade, and hold itself in readiness at a moment's warning. Ohio says with one voice, go and relieve our citizens. How this matter will terminate is unknown. Unless the General Government puts a stop to the outrage of the Territory, there will be bloody work. It is thought there will be a call for 15,000 rifle and horse. All are ready and willing."

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 1.
Cumberland Valley Rail-Road.—Mr. Roberts, the engineer of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, is now, and has been for two or three weeks past, busily engaged in surveying, &c. the route of the contemplated road. He commenced operations at the Susquehanna river, and completed that portion lying between the river and Carlisle, on Thursday last.

EMANCIPATION.
The subjoined paragraph contains a good anecdote concerning emancipation. Doubtless the miserable canoe of the poor runaway was as much the object of providential regard as was the osier ark of the infant Moses, exposed to the waters and crocodiles of the Nile.

Negro picked up at Sea.—A letter received in Boston from Portland, states that a Guinea negro was picked up at sea, in the Gulf stream, by the schooner Emeline, at the distance of six hundred and forty miles from Cuba; and brought to that port. He was in a small canoe, and had left Cuba to escape from slavery under a hard master. He had been from Congo, in Africa, only 5 or 6 months, and was almost exhausted when fallen in with by the schooner. General Fessenden has taken him into his family."

Trial of a School-master.—A trial has recently taken place before the police court in Lowell, Massachusetts, on the complaint of a mother for an assault and battery committed on her son. It appeared from the evidence, that the punishment consisted in making two boys strike each other with a cow-hide, or strap, over the legs, and Fuller, the boy maltreated, was dealt with in this way for about twelve minutes. He was a boy of delicate constitution, and from the time of the whipping he pined away, and when the trial took place he was not expected to live 24 hours. The Judge thought there was not sufficient evidence to connect the punishment with the disease; and stated that if the punishment had been inflicted by the master, he should have thought that the prosecution was not sustained. But he considered the practice of compelling boys to flog each other illegal, and fined the school-master \$333, and costs. The school-master might have been innocent of producing the disease which was likely to terminate in the death of the boy, but he must have been a brute or a fool, and probably both, to pursue the system of discipline described above.

Gen. Harrison.—This gentleman appears to be gaining in every quarter, except in this region. Here he has no capital to begin upon. We do not know of a Harrison-man in western Pennsylvania, nor of an editor who has intimated a disposition to support him. Let us hear if there be any! There are Webster-men in abundance, and not a few Van Buren-men—and many, very many Clay-men. These are the old stock, true as steel, and firm as brass, and will never blow up a candidate with gun-powder, nor lose themselves or their senses in the smoke which it occasions!—*Pitts. Statesman.*

Place of Chief Justice Marshall.—The names of several distinguished men have been mentioned in connexion with this office. The last and best of all that have been suggested, is the name of DANIEL WEBSTER! We heard a very zealous supporter of Gen. Jackson, express the opinion, that Mr. WEBSTER will be nominated to fill that vacancy. His reasons were, altogether political, but they were very plausible. More improbable things have happened.—*Id.*

GEN. HARRISON.
Some of the newspapers which support this gentleman, are endeavoring to account for his great popularity in Pennsylvania. They had better establish the fact, before they attempt to account for its existence. It is said, we believe, by Dr. Franklin, when asked to explain why a living fish was heavier than a dead one, he settled the dispute by recommending them to be weighed, when lo! they turned out to be of equal weight, and the philosophers were disconcerted.—*Adv.*

Concerning the result of the late Election in North Carolina, the Richmond Enquirer writes:—The U. States have cause to triumph, and will triumph in the result in North Carolina, and will tender to the brethren there, the acknowledgment of their thanks, and admiration for the gallantry with which they have sustained the cause of the People against Power. That their victory may be properly appreciated, let it be remembered that no State of the U.

nion was at one time more unanimously Jackson than N. Carolina, or more absolutely surrendered to the idolatry of man-worship. It is a glorious revolution, less for political consequences than as showing the agency of reason, reflection, and love of principle.

WORSE & WORSE.
We find in N. Orleans paper the following notice of a most savage procedure. It is useless we suppose to denounce outrages of the kind; but it would be criminal to keep silence while law and order are thus violated.
We learn from a passenger who arrived yesterday morning from Madisonville, that two persons had been detected in distributing seditious pamphlets amongst the slaves, in the neighborhood of St. Helena. They were immediately tried by the citizens, and the charges being fully proved, says our informant, they were sentenced to be hung forthwith!

The Nashville Banner gives the names of 24 convicts who have died in the Tennessee Penitentiary of the cholera, the present season.

RIPE FRUIT.
Many cautions have been given against the use of fruit, but it should be remembered the caution is against unripe fruit. Tisnot, who enjoyed a long reputation by his work on health and long life, and who continued longer in the practice of physic than is commonly granted to the most aged of men, said he never lost any children by the fall disorders, who had used ripe and sound fruit. Care should be taken, then, in guarding against the abuse, children be not withheld from the kindest preservative of their health in the most dangerous season of the year.

ANOTHER AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT.—A Yankee Blacksmith.—Professor Henry, of Princeton, it is known has made some important discoveries in electro magnetism, and has produced a magnet to lift 2500 lbs.; it being still a desideratum how to control this enormous power, so as to apply it to a practical use.—By the subjoined note from Professor Eaton, of Troy, this desideratum, it appears, has been attained by a New England blacksmith:

An obscure blacksmith of Brandon, (Vt.) 16 miles south of Middlebury College, happened accidentally to become acquainted with Professor Henry's discoveries in Electro-Magnetism. Possessing one of those minds, which cannot be confined to the limits of a blacksmith's shop—nor any shop less than the canopy of Heaven—he applied his power to the astonishment of scientific mechanics. He turns three horizontal wheels around 50 times per second with this power. The wheels and shaft weigh 11 lbs. He has convinced Professors Henry and Bache, that the power is sufficient for strong machinery. A detailed account of it will appear in the next number of Silliman's Journal. The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer has purchased his constructed machine (or model) for the Rensselaer Institute in Troy, as a piece of school apparatus. No chemical or philosophical apparatus can hereafter be considered perfect without it.—Whatever may be its fate in mechanics, it will cause the name of Thomas Davenport, (the inventor) to accompany that of Professor Henry to the ends of the earth.
Prof. Bache, of Philadelphia, and Prof. Turner, of Middlebury, (Vt.) have given opinions in writing, that Mr. Davenport's application of Prof. Henry's discoveries may be made to move heavy machinery for useful purposes. According to their views, another Livingston might make another Fulton, of the Brandon blacksmith.—*Poulson's Adv.*

His Excellency, Gen. BLACK HAWK, Commander-in-chief of the combined forces of the discontented Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoes in the last border war, with his aid-de-camp, the Winnebago Prophet and suite, reached this city on Friday last. The old veteran seems to have enjoyed uninterrupted good health since his northern tour, but his occasional dependency evinces a lurking desire to live again the free, romantic life of excitement he was wont to live before becoming a prisoner of war. The object of the General's visit is, to make some arrangements with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, touching the occupancy by the whites of the reservation of Indian lands lying on the west banks of the Mississippi, north of the Missouri state line. This, with a wish to see and be seen, are his inducements for leaving home. His visitors have been numerous since his arrival in this city, and he only regrets that his stay in town will not allow him the pleasure of returning all of them.
St. Louis Rep.

A MONUMENT.
We find the following notice in the papers:—
"The Buffalo Whig recommends a splendid monument on the shore of Lake Erie to PERRY. It is a noble thought."
Of course, it is a 'noble thought,' our people are famous for 'noble thoughts.' They have been thinking and even talking these thirty years, about a monument to Washington. The corner stone of such a monument is even now decaying in this city. The nation never got so far as that. Congress debated, and argued, till they had expended in their own cause, enough to build the monument—concluded the nation could not afford such a luxury—that the father of the country was buried in the hearts of the people, and there was marble enough there without any additional supply.—They raised their wages two dollars a day and went home.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A letter published in the Natchez Courier, Madison county, Miss. 24th ult. states that few arrests and no new developments occur there now; that the internal danger has passed; and that no just apprehensions need be entertained of the few scattered remnants of the abolition crew.

EXTENSIVE BUILDING.
A formidable rival to the Tremont has been opened at Boston by Mr. Brigham. This commodious hotel, called the *American House*, is according to the Boston Traveller, four stories high, has 60 feet front, 241 depth, 158 apartments, 16 suits of parlours, dining, reading rooms, &c. with elegant oil carpets, from Perkins' factory—the new stone-china service from Hasting & Potter's factory, 60 gas-burners, and, in fine, every possible desirable luxury.

DISCOVERIES IN THE MOON.
A long article is going the rounds of the papers, entitled "Great Astronomical discoveries lately made by Sir John Herschell, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. at the Cape of Good Hope—from the supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science." It is stated that Sir John had succeeded in making a telescope of such extraordinary powers, that he brought the moon within 80 yards, and was enabled to see distinctly, not only rocks, and trees, and mountains, and valleys, but even grass and flowers, and beasts, and creatures of the make of man, with this difference, that they have wings, and do not average much over 4 feet in height. If this statement should prove correct—which we have mighty doubts of—we shall certainly be much indebted to Sir John Herschell, for so intimate an acquaintance with our neighboring planet; and no doubt, in a very short time, some of our Yankee friends will have a vehicle prepared to carry passengers to the moon at moderate charges.—*Carlisle Republican.*

West's Pictures.—Benjamin West was probably the most indefatigable painter that ever lived. So great was the number and magnitude of his pictures, that, (as we learn from his biographer) it is ascertained by a curious calculation, that to contain all his pictures, a gallery would be necessary four hundred feet long, fifty broad, and forty high; so that his paintings must cover a surface of more than three fourths of an acre.

The Kentucky Elections.—The Frankfort "Commonwealth" of August 22d, gives a complete List of the Members elected to the State Legislature and to Congress, at the recent election in that State; from which it appears that in the Senate of the State there are 22 Whigs and 16 Administration men. In the House of Representatives, there are 61 Whigs and 39 Administration men. In the next Congress the State will be represented by 9 Whigs and 4 Administration men.

MARRIED.
On the 25th August, by the Rev. J. Rothrauff, Mr. Jacob Shaeffer to Miss E. Collins, both of Adams county.
On the 27th, by the same, Mr. Michael Schwartz, of Mountjoy township, to Miss Leah Stock, of Hamilton township.
On the same day, by the same, Mr. Thomas Dicks, of Reading township, to Miss Lydia Ann Haines, of Hamilton township.

DIED.
On Saturday night last, an infant child of Mr. Thomas Menaigh, of this borough.

MEETING.
THERE will be a Public Meeting held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Saturday next, the 12th inst., in order that the sentiments of this community may be expressed in relation to the principles and proceedings of the Abolitionists. Our fellow-citizens of the County are respectfully invited to attend.
MANY.
Sept. 7.

TO YOUNG MEN.

A Meeting of the Young Men of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will be held in the Court-house on the Evening of the 12th, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing opinions relative to the conduct and measures of the Abolitionists.
Both sides are respectfully invited to attend.
MANY.
Sept. 7.

A SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the "Young Men's Temperance Society" will be held in the College, on Saturday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.
J. MACFARLANE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have been appointed, by the Court, Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the Creditors of SAMUEL RODE, late of Franklin township, Adams county; and will meet for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Blymyer, in Mummaburg, on Saturday the 17th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
DAVID WILLS,
DAVID BEECHER,
ALEX'R CALDWELL.

Mountpleasant Rifemen!
YOU will parade at Jacob Norbeck's, in Mountjoy township, on Saturday the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.
An Election for Officers of said Company will take place on said day.
DAVID SCOTT, Major.
Sept. 7.

NOTICE

Messrs. Dickey & Himes
WOULD respectfully give Notice to the Public, that the nature of the Co-partnership heretofore existing between them has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved; and a new arrangement has been entered into, in which the business for the future will be conducted by C. F. HIMES. The Book Accounts & Notes due the late Firm of Dickey & Himes, will be placed in the hands of T. Dickey for settlement, who is duly authorized to collect the same, and who hereby requests all persons having accounts against said Firm, to present them for settlement.
Gettysburg, Sept. 7, 1835.

TO THE PUBLIC.

C. F. HIMES
DEEMS it due the community to express his pleasure for the very satisfactory encouragement he has heretofore received whilst in co-partnership with Mr. T. Dickey in the Mercantile business; and would cherish the hope, by proper attention to business, to retain the same.
Gettysburg, Sept. 7.

A CARD.

T. DICKEY
RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he received during the time he was engaged in the Mercantile business in connexion with Mr. C. F. Himes. The business, in future, will be conducted by C. F. HIMES, at the old stand.
Gettysburg, Sept. 7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Court Referees to settle and adjust the disputed items in the account of Wm. Cownover, one of the Administrators of JOHN COWNOVER, deceased, and also to settle and adjust the amount and ascertain the advancements made to the heirs of said deceased, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Wm. McClellan, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 8th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
SAMPSON S. KING,
WM. MCCLELLAN,
JAMES COOPER.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife, BARBARA, has left my bed and board without just cause; this is to give notice, that I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.
JOHN SHAEFFER.
Hamilton township, Sept. 1.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, containing

100 ACRES
OF PATENTED LAND.
THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A good two-story Stone HOUSE, large Log Barn, an excellent well of water, and TWO good Orchards, one young, the other old;

a sufficient quantity of Timber; there is running water through the farm. As the subscriber is determined to sell, he will give his Farm on the most accommodating terms, both as to price and terms of payment.

If not disposed of at Private Sale before Saturday the 17th day of October next, it will be offered at Public Sale, on said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

FRANCIS LEAS.

Littlestown, Sept. 7.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the service of the Subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, on the 20th inst. an indented Colored Girl, named HENRIETTA RIED—about 21 years of age. The above reward will be given for her apprehension—but no thanks nor charges.
GEO. W. MORNER.

Aug. 31.

NOTICE.

THE Account of C. F. KEEZER, one of the Trustees of DANIEL M. NICH, of Menallen township, is filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented at a Court to be held on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, for confirmation and allowance.
GEORGE ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

Aug. 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PHILIP FEHL, late of

sired to call and discharge the same without delay. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
The Executor resides in Menallen township.
GEORGE FEHL, Ex'r.

Aug. 31.

Pennsylvania College, GETTYSBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Students of Pennsylvania College, will take place on Monday and Tuesday, September 14th and 15th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE COMMENCEMENT will be on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on which occasion Addresses will be delivered in the German, English and Latin Languages, and Degrees conferred upon the Graduates.

The Board of Trustees will meet at the same time to transact business.
D. GILBERT,
Sec. of the Board of Trustees
of Pennsylvania College.
Aug. 31.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 26th day of September next, at 12 o'clock,

A HOUSE AND LOT,
belonging to the Estate of John McGinley, Esq. deceased.

THE HOUSE.

new occupied by Z. HANCOCK, Esq. is pleasantly situated in Millertown, and comfortable as a residence; the lot is well fenced and in good order, having on it an excellent STABLE.

Terms will be made known, on the day of sale, by the Administrator.
J. MOORE.
Aug. 31.

Public Sale.

WILL positively be Sold, on SATURDAY the 19th of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises,

THE FARM

of HENRY SCHRIEVER, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, one mile below Whitestown, adjoining John Leas, Wm. Stierner and others, containing about 170 Acres of Pastured Land, of which about 100 Acres are cleared, the remainder well set with good TIMBER; about 15 Acres of good Bottom Meadow. The improvements are a

Good House & Barn, Smith-shop, Spring-house, and other Out-buildings; a good Apple and Peach ORCHARD. There is also

A good Tenant-house and Stable; several good Springs of water.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Attendance and terms by JOSEPH TAYLOR, HENRY BITTINGER, Assignees of Henry Schriever.
Aug. 31.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on SATURDAY the 26th of September next, on the premises,

A FARM.

late the Estate of DAVID and ELIZABETH DEMAREE, situate in Strabon township, Adams county, containing 90 Acres and allowance, adjoining Jacob Horn, Conowago creek, and Isaac Monfort.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A Good Stone House, Log Barn, ORCHARD, and a well of good water near the Kitchen door. About 10 Acres are in Meadow; there is a sufficiency of Timber.

Also, at the same time and place, THE FOLLOWING PERSONAL PROPERTY, viz: Beds and Bedding, Clock, Stove, Bureau, Corner Cupboard, Farming Utensils, and a great variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by HENRY BRINKERHOFF, Executor.

Aug. 31.

2½ Cents in Cash, 1 bushel of Cider, and 1 peck of Charcoal

REWARD.

WILL be given for an indented Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, by the name of JOHN RODY, who left this on Saturday night the 22d inst. He took with him the following clothing, viz: one brown frock coat, one blue light-body coat, one blue cloth vest, one pair of blue casement pantaloons, one pair of spotted summer pants, and a variety of other clothing not recollected. The said Rody had a tooth out in front of his upper jaw; 5 feet 6 inches high. He is from Ireland, walks stooped shoulder, and has a down look when walking.

The above Reward will be given for the said Boy—but no thanks for bringing him back.
GEO. RIGHTER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 31.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

This work will in future be edited by Mrs. A. H. NICHOLAS, who will receive the aid and advice of WASHINGTON IRVING, EDWARD EVERETT, JULIAN C. VERPLANCK, CHARLES F. HORTON, making the necessary selections for it.
New-York, June 15.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose. By the most celebrated Authors. PUBLISHED at 63 PER ANNUM.
BY L. A. GODEY.
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Delegate Elections.

IN pursuance of the recommendation of the County Meeting which was held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on the 8th inst., the Standing Committee of the Democratic Republican Party of Adams County, request their fellow-citizens to meet at their usual places of holding their Borough and Township elections, on Saturday the 12th of September next, and elect TWO Delegates from each to meet in County Convention, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 14th of September next, to form a COUNTY TICKET for the support of the people of Adams County at the ensuing election; and to select Conferees, to meet other Conferees from York County, at the house of Mr. SWINE, in the borough of Hanover, on Wednesday the 16th of September, to put in nomination a candidate to represent this District in the STATE SENATE.

As the approaching election is of great importance, and one in which every citizen feels a deep interest, it is hoped that every Township will be fully represented; and it is desired that the Delegates will be prepared to select Committees of Vigilance for their respective Townships.

Daniel Sheffer,
James M. Hirt,
Martin Chubb,
Andrew G. Miller,
John B. Marsh,
James Clarke,
Zeph. Herbert,
D. Middlecott,
C. F. Keener.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

August 17.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, the Subscribers, Trustees of BORUS FAHNESTOCK, will offer at Public Sale, on THURSDAY the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the residence of B. Fahnestock, in Menallen township, Adams county,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, TO WIT:
100 sides Upper & Harness Leather, in the rough,
60 do. Finished do.
60 Calf-skins, finished and unfinished,
40 sides Kip, do.
30 Sheep-skins, finished,
Hog and Dog-skins,
80 sides Spanish Sule, finished,
50 cords Chesnut-oak Bark,
25 do. Black-oak do.
Tanners' and Carriers' Tools.

Wheat and Rye by the bushel. Corn and Potatoes in the ground, 1 standing top Carriage and Harness, 1 single-horse Wagon and Gears, Ploughs, Harrows, 1 Horse, Cow and Calf, Hogs, 1 Wheel-Pan, Cutting-box, Stoves and Pipe, Hay and Straw, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Beds and Bedding, Carpeting, Mantle-Clock, &c. together with a variety of valuable property too numerous to insert.

At the same time and place will be offered,

A TRACT OF LAND,
Containing 16 Acres, more or less, having thereon a

TANNERY

with 16 layaway and other necessary Vats, large Bark Shed and Shop, Patent Bark-mill, &c. There is a constant supply of running water through the Yard. The other improvements are two

Log Dwelling
HOUSES,

Barn, and a good bearing Orchard, with a well of good water at the door. The land is of the first quality, and under good fence, containing a sufficiency of good Meadow.

This property is situated on the Pine-Grove and Berlin road, in a very healthy situation, and is well located as to the advantages of country hides and bark, and is well worthy the attention of any person wishing to engage in business of this kind.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. The property will be shewn in the meantime to any person wishing to purchase, by

C. F. KEENER, Trust's,
WILLIAM REX,

Aug. 24.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books;

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter-paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, May 26.

WINDOW GLASS.

THE Subscribers have received from the Manufacturers a general assortment of WINDOW GLASS, which they will sell at the Manufacturers' Prices, including Freight. They now have on hand 7-0, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18. Retailers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, May 26.

July 27.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell as Trustee, on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of September next, the FAIR of the late David Winchester, Esq. lying immediately behind and contiguous to the Town of Westminster, in Frederick Co. The Land is Limestone of first rate quality, well fenced, wooded and watered, and containing 100 Acres, more or less. The tract will be sold subject to the estates for their lives and the life of the survivor of Miss Elizabeth and Miss Lydia Winchester, in all that part of the farm on which they reside. These life estates embrace the Mansion-house and Appurtenances, together with about 14 Acres, and attached to them is the right of firewood and pasturage in the rest of the farm.

The title to this property is believed to be indisputable, having been in possession of the Winchester Family, for nearly a century.

The Sale will take place at the Mansion-house, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the terms as prescribed by the Decree are: one fourth in cash of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or of the ratification thereof, one fourth in nine months, one fourth in 18 months, and the residue in 24 months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from that day. The credit payments to be secured by bond or note with approved security. On the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser.

J. MASON CAMPBELL,
Aug. 31.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of September next,

The Tract or Parcel of Land, Late the property of William Winchester, Esq. deceased, lying behind and contiguous to the Town of Westminster, in Frederick County. The number of Acres is 230, more or less; the Land Limestone of superior quality, and well wooded and watered. The new County of Carroll (of which Westminster is to be the County Town) will, it is expected, be soon laid out, and the Westminster Branch of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad will pass through Westminster. If, on the day of sale, it appears undesirable to dispose of the whole Tract in mass, it will be sold in Lots of a convenient size to suit purchasers, according to a plat which will be then exhibited.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL ALSO BE SOLD, A Tract of Land, Called "LEGH CASTLE" containing about 90 Acres, more or less, and lying about a mile from Westminster. This tract is well wooded with good timber, except about 6 or 8 Acres, and has a tolerable stream of water running through it. It will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, according to a plat which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

The title of the above property is believed to be indisputable. The first mentioned place has been under enclosure for at least 40 years, and in the possession of the Winchester Family, for nearly a century.

The Sale will take place on the premises, at 11 o'clock, and the terms as prescribed by the Decree are as follows: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or of the ratification thereof, one fourth in three months, one fourth in 18 months, and the residue in 24 months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from that day; the credit payments to be secured by notes or note with approved security. On the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be executed by the Trustee.

J. MASON CAMPBELL,
Aug. 31.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE.

The Proprietors of the PEOPLE'S LINE, AFTER returning their hearty thanks to the public, for the patronage with which they have been favored, take the present opportunity of stating, that reports have been industriously circulated to their prejudice, that overtures had been successfully made to several of the stockholders west of the mountains, by agents of certain other lines, to detach them from their eastern partners: it is with pleasure the proprietors assure the public, that all such attempts have been treated with the scorn they merited. The line through out is faithfully and well conducted, and if we are to judge by the report of hundreds who have travelled in the line, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

The stockholders are perfectly content with their present share of business, and pleased with their prospects. The line is doing well, and as long as the public show

increased patronage, the partners can have, collectively or individually, no cause of dissatisfaction.

OSBORNE, DAVIS, KIRK & SCHOLFIELD,
Aug. 8, 1835.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before DANIEL DUKER, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—
The Court Grant a Rule,
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN ALBERT,

deceased, to wit: Jacob, Cyrus, (the petitioner,) Conrad, Eliud, George, (who is yet in his minority, under the guardianship of Thomas Stephens,) Elizabeth, Martha, Lydia, Mary, (which last two minors have for their guardian George Deardorff,) and Juliana, (also a minor, whose guardian is Thomas Stephens,) to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on Tuesday the 29th of September next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
THOS. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Aug. 31.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscribers, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to their stock of Dry Goods, &c. have opened, in part of their Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to their order.—They have also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which they consider themselves responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)
" Morocco do. do. do.
" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)
" Calf and Coarse Brogues,
" Do. Shoes, (regularly made,)
" Do. do. (pegged.)
" Seal do. and Brogues,
" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing.)
" Slippers, plain and colored,
Ladies' Seal Boots,
" Gaiter do.
" Seal Slippers,
" Monroe do.
" Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of Boys' Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

DICKEY & HIMES,
May 4.

Advertisement!

TO THE

ASTHMATIC & CONSUMPTIVE.

THE most prevalent and fatal of all the diseases incident to civilized society—the Consumption—may generally be traced to the least alarming of disorders, a slight but neglected Cold! By estimation, it appears that one hundred and fifty thousand persons die annually of the Consumption. Most of these dreadful results may be attributed to common Colds, and a negligent treatment of the harassing Cough that generally ensues, which is usually followed by difficult breathing, pain in the side, and at last Ulcerated Lung. Violent and repeated Asthmatic attacks also bring on Consumptive symptoms. One or two dollars expended in the purchase of Dr. RELF'S

ASTHMATIC PILLS,

and a little attention to their timely administration, will usually ensure a mitigation of these disorders, and generally effect a cure. The Pills are also an easy and effectual remedy for the symptoms preceding and accompanying the Asthma and Consumption. For colds, coughs, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the chest, wheezing, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. Few cases can occur of any of this class of disorders, in which the purchasers of Dr. RELF'S Pills will not find a rich return for their trifling expenditure. Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, \$1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

TO THE LADIES!

WHITE and sound Teeth are both an ornament and a blessing. The best security for their advantage is to be found in the use of the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTRIFICE.

This elegant TOOTH POWDER, with a very little use, eradicates the Scum in the gums, and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, which not only blackens, but loosens the teeth, and accelerates their decay. The Dentrifrice thus removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and firmness of the gums, and renders the teeth beautifully white. Price 50 cents.

None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist & Apothecary.

June 29.

CHURCH HARMONY.

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by Henry Smith, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Bookeller, Gettysburg.

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

NOTICE

HAVING been compelled to apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws—therefore the Judges of said Court have appointed the 15th of September next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in Carlisle, and county aforesaid.

ANDREW MERRIT.

Aug. 17.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Tuesday the 29th day of Sept. next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN HESS.

Aug. 17.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

And a handsome selection of

BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, June 1.

Lancaster Glue.

The best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Messrs. Dickey & Himes WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with EMERSON'S READER and ARITHMETIC at wholesale prices, as also, with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS.

June 8.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:

Gutzlaff's History of China, History of the Inquisition, Abbott's Young Christian,

Child at Home, Mother at Home, Corner Stone,

Six Months in a Convent, Answer to Six Months in a Convent, Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans,

Dr. Schumacher's Popular Theology, second edition, Henry and Antonia, Stewart on Hebrews,

Watson's Theological Dictionary, Harper's Family, Theological and Classical Library complete.

Also—Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every description, fancy and common binding, and Stationary of every description,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
June 8.

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

Morrison's Pills.

The Hygien Universal Medicine OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

REMOVING all obstructions in the intestines, thoroughly cleansing the bowels, giving purity to the blood, and thereby promoting its free circulation. Striking at the root of all diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. For Sale at the Apothecary of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
June 8.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy cures many diseases usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons heretofore mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, viz.

The account of Thomas Wieman, one of the Executors of the estate of John M. Grew, deceased.

The account of George Ginter, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Conrad, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ferree, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ferree, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of the estate of Peter Spangler, deceased.

The account of John Emlet, Guardian of Samuel, Joseph and Mary Ann Stambaugh.

The account of John Weldy and Henry Wortz, Guardians of the minor children of Jacob Thomas, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Administrator of the estate of Jonas Busby, deceased.

The account of Abraham King, one of the Executors of the estate of Wm. Walker, deceased.

The account of C. F. Keener, Guardian of Eliza Jane and Maria Ann Adams.

The account of Henry Gitt, Joseph Carl, and Frederick Baugher, administrators of the estate of George Baugher, deceased.

The account of Abraham Lichtenwalter, one of the Executors of the estate of Christian Benner, deceased.

The account of William M. Clellan & Robert Smith, Executors of the estate of John Kline, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Cassatt, Administrator of the estate of John McCaughy, Esq. deceased.

The account of Jacob Kellar, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Moses Topper, deceased.

The account of Jacob Kellar, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Moses Topper, deceased, who was the Administrator of the estate of Christian Topper, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Peter Marshall, deceased.

THOS. C. MILLER, Reg'r. Reviser's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 24.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all Legacies and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons heretofore mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, viz.

The account of Thomas Wieman, one of the Executors of the estate of John M. Grew, deceased.

The account of George Ginter, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Conrad, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ferree, deceased.

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The account of John Weldy and Henry Wortz, Guardians of the minor children of Jacob Thomas, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Administrator of the estate of Jonas Busby, deceased.

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The further account of Jacob Cassatt, Administrator of the estate of John McCaughy, Esq. deceased.

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The account of Jacob Kellar, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Moses Topper, deceased, who was the Administrator of the estate of Christian Topper, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Peter Marshall, deceased.

THOS. C. MILLER, Reg'r. Reviser's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 24.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from the City a

Fresh Supply of GOODS,

Consisting of Cassimeres, Sallinets, Prints, Muslins, Gingham, &c.

Also—Ladies' Lasting and Seal Shoes and Slippers, Misses do. Men's Boots, &c.—all of which they are disposed to sell as CHEAP as any other person. The public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES,
Gettysburg, Aug. 10.

NEW GOODS.

HILLER & WITHEROW HAVE just returned from the City with a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which they offer to the Public on as accommodating terms as any other Establishment in the country. They invite the attention of those desirous of purchasing.

Gettysburg, May 18.

DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of the Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Jan. 5.

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, June 30.

O'NEILL'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23.

Flax Seed Wanted.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for GOOD FLAX SEED,

S. H. BUEHLER,
July 27.

DOCTOR